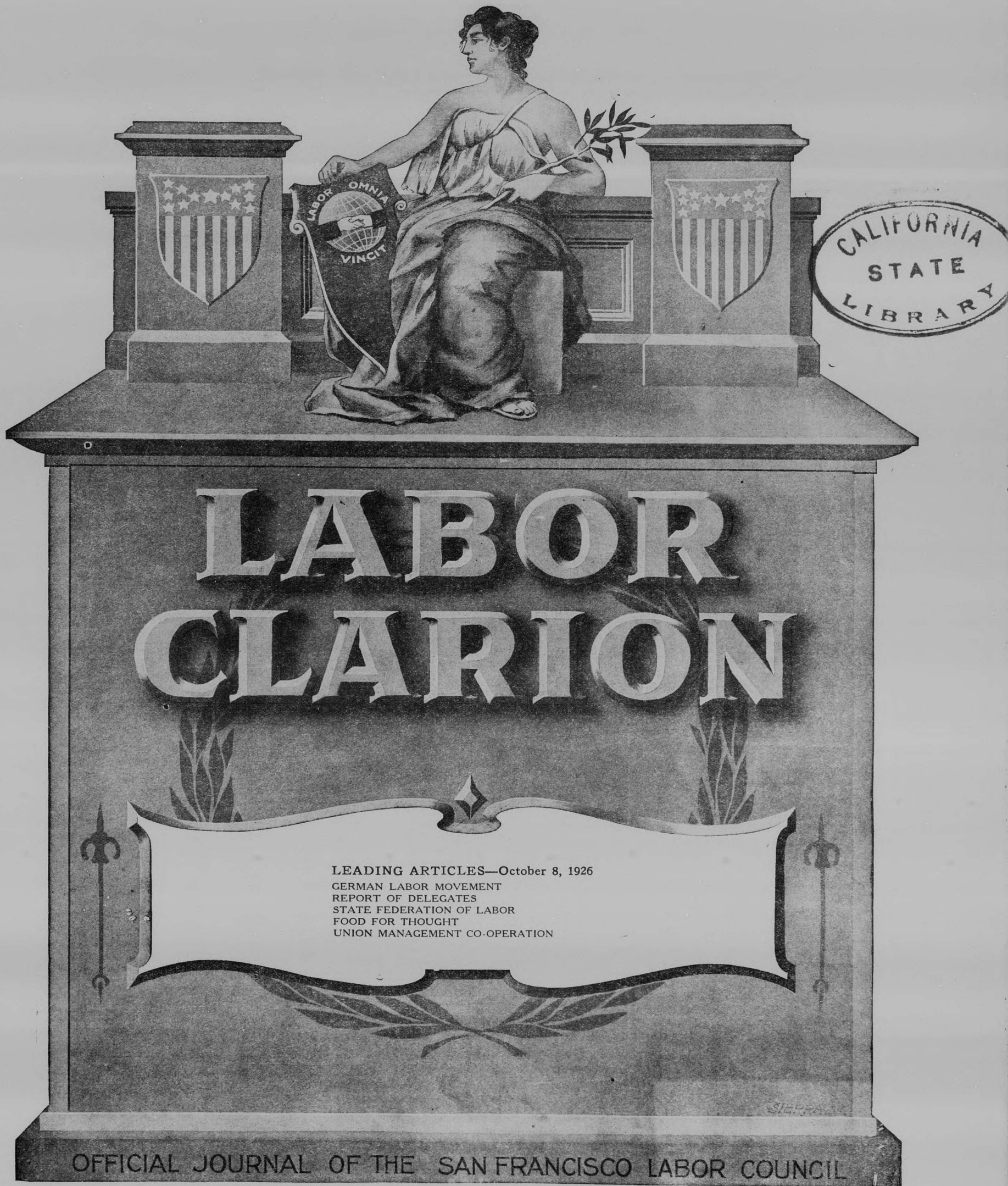


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JAPANESE
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TURKISH
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SAN FRANCISCO

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 103 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

No. 36

German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

VII.—POST-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, 1919-1923 (CONTINUED).

We have pointed out in previous chapters that although in the summer of 1919 Germany adopted a republican parliamentary form of government by means of a constitutional convention, the succeeding years were far from peaceful ones. In one respect, indeed, these years were more turbulent than were the months in 1918 and 1919 that saw the deposition of the Kaiser, the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic.

In December of 1919, the Independent Social Democrats, who desired the immediate establishment of a socialist political and industrial regime, but by constitutional means if possible, registered a decided turn to the left by declaring officially for the establishment of soviets and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The following month, January, 1920, saw violent rioting in Berlin, especially on the part of the unemployed and other workers who despaired of achieving tolerable conditions save by the violent overthrow of the capitalist institutions. A socialist administration now found itself compelled either to abdicate or else to suppress an uprising of the workers by force! It chose the latter course. The minister who carried out the repressive measures was Noske, who, deservedly or not, gained thereby an evil fame among millions of workers.

Kapp Revolt.

As usually happens in such turbulent times, violent measures by revolutionists were countered by similar activities on the part of the reactionaries, and the moderate Socialist government was quite literally "between the devil and the deep blue sea." On March 13, 1920, the old militarists monarchists marched on Berlin and compelled the government to flee. From its leader, an officer in the old German imperial army, this uprising got the name of the Kapp revolt. This serious reactionary threat had the effect of bringing all the workers and many of the more liberal middle class of people to act unitedly, at least for the time being. The German trade union movement ordered a general strike. With no trains running, no supplies either of food or munitions coming into Berlin, Von Kapp and his followers found themselves in a bad hole. The republican government was enabled to rally its forces and the revolt died out.

This prompt and successful action in defense of the republic by the trade union movement placed the latter in a very advantageous position. The government made an agreement with the unions that Noske should resign; that future cabinet appointments should have the approval of the unions; and the unions should in future have a decisive voice as to social and economic legislation proposed by the government. The Communists did not believe that the government would or could honestly carry out this agreement and they accordingly continued the general strike, especially in the Ruhr and other important industrial centers. Having gotten rid of Von Kapp, the government now bent its energies in suppressing the Communist revolt, which it finally broke on April 2.

1920 Elections.

The disposition of the German people in 1920 may be further gauged by the results of the election which took place in June, 1920, the first election for the Parliament of the German republic since the adoption of the new constitution. Out of 466 seats the Majority Socialists (moderate) won 112, the Independent Social Democrats 81, and the Communists 2—a total of 195 seats, or over 40 per cent of the whole number of deputies from strictly working class parties. In addition, the "liberal" group won 175, the Christian Peoples' Party (Catholic centrist) getting 68, the National Liberals 62, and the Democrats 45. Over against this big bloc of labor and liberal representatives, the Conservatives gained only 66 seats and a group of small parties 33.

With conditions showing no particular improvement during the succeeding months, many of the workers became more disposed to take violent measures and accordingly leaned toward Communist leadership. In December, 1920, several of the extreme left groups united and formed the United Communist party, the German section of the Third International, and whereas in the national elections in June the Communists had polled less than half million votes in all Germany, they polled nearly a million and a quarter votes in Prussia alone in the state election of February, 1921.

Encouraged by this showing and driven also by the general economic and political situation, the Communists staked fresh revolts in March, 1921. The leadership of these revolts and the apparent lack of co-operation among the various groups concerned were the subjects of vehement discussion in the Communist party for many months thereafter. The uprising proved abortive in most sections of Germany. In the city of Munich, capital of the great south German state of Bavaria, it was temporarily successful and a Communist government held power for a short while. Kurt Eisner, the leader of that government, was subsequently assassinated by monarchist reactionaries. Wherever possible, the Communists now set about to organize the workers into "hundreds," units of a red army that should control the situation when the government throughout Germany should be taken over by them. Believing that the unions, with their established traditions and their leadership burdened with the weight of responsibility and accustomed to a cautious struggle for small gain at a time, would prove a handicap to the workers in a period when there was need of swift, drastic, violent action that might mean gaining or losing all on a single venture, the Communists now pursued the policy of "calling the workers out of the unions" and organizing them into Workers' Soviets that would be ready at short notice to move for the seizure of the factories.

In spite of all, the government always suppressed the revolt before it had gone too far, and managed to retain control, however precarious, over the situation.

Next time: Post-Revolutionary Period, 1919-1923 (Continued).

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE SHOW.

On Friday night, October 1, the Trades Promotional League held another one of its shows. This time it was at the meeting of Carpenters' Union, Local No. 22.

While the night was rainy and the American plan debate was on for that night, the attendance was good. The local meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. and the meeting was turned over to Field Secretary W. G. Desepte, who immediately put on the Trade Union Promotional League show.

This consisted of three acts of singing by Regina Bailey, elocutionist Gertrude Cornils, singing, ukulele player and dancer Chas. Gothier, with V. L. Haun at the piano. This talent was obtained through the courtesy of the Goodman Music and Gift Shop, 426 Castro street. The illustrated Union Label, Card and Button talk by Field Secretary W. G. Desepte was well received. An address was given by Organizer Brother Van Horn of the Cigarmakers' International Union on the principles of organized labor, and the need of the workers' co-operation as to his duty to organized labor. Mr. Finigan of the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company, makers of the famous Clown cigarette, also made a brief talk and had distributed a package of his cigarettes to all present. The motion picture was an educational film on the lumbering industry and was very good. The last on the program was the distribution of the door prizes, which consisted of shirts, carpenter's overalls, neckwear, silk hosiery, and Clown cigarettes.

Everybody was pleased and pronounced it a good entertainment. Field Secretary W. G. Desepte says he is ready to hear from the next union that desires to have the Trades Union Promotional League entertain them.

DRUNKS BACK TO PRE-WAR.

A survey discloses that drunkenness is back to pre-war rate. With prohibition rampant throughout the land, Tom, Dick, and Harry manage to get the stuff and to get pickled therewith. Not only that. Susie, who, back in the glowing days of '17 busied herself with sewing socks for soldiers, or knitting shirts or something, gets hers, too, and great is her glee when she gets it. That prohibition does prohibit is undoubted. The thing is to find out what it prohibits—and where.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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REPORT OF DELEGATES.

To Officers and Delegates,

San Francisco Labor Council.

We, the undersigned delegates to the Oakland convention of the California State Federation of Labor, respectfully report as follows:

Owing to reports in the daily press as to the more spectacular happenings of the convention, such as speeches made by prominent persons, we desire to limit this report to a statement of the actions on legislative matters and trade union policies taken by the convention, and will endeavor to make this as complete as possible.

Reports of Officers.

The reports of the officers were referred to a special committee, which reported in detail thereon and from which we take the most significant items.

Committee approved of the statement of President Baker to the effect that "experience proves the wisdom of functioning politically along the non-partisan lines of the American Federation of Labor." A resolution advocating a separate Labor party was defeated.

Committee concurred in the recommendation of the President that every local union in California should become a shareholder in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.

Approval of the Carpenters' fight against the Industrial Association in the San Francisco bay district, was recommended. President Frank C. McDonald of the State Building Trades Council and A. J. Mooney, representative of the District Council of Carpenters, spoke eloquently before the convention and presented the points of that great contest between capital and labor.

San Diego reports having purchased a site for a new Labor Temple, which will soon be under construction.

Los Angeles has gained 1500 new trade union members, and Long Beach reports a 100 per cent affiliation with the local Labor Council, and will also build a new Labor Temple.

Fresno reports progress in Workers' Education and Union Label agitation. Stockton reports having organized butchers 100 per cent, and the printers in that city are regaining members in the job offices that were lost in the 440-hour lock-out.

Santa Clara county reports that eighty per cent of the building industry there is conducted under union conditions.

Alameda county reports fine co-operation between the central bodies, the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

At Santa Rosa, the Carpenters have bought a home, which is being used for meetings of all the crafts.

The San Francisco district representatives reported on the progress of the campaign by Garment Workers against a dual organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Also in regard to the new Labor Bank to be opened up here soon. The Musicians' four-day strike was also mentioned as one of the outstanding events of the past year.

Marysville reports an increase in wages for building trades crafts of one dollar a day, and friendly relations existing between the building mechanics and the local Builders' Exchange.

The report of John L. Kerchen on Workers' Education received favorable mention, and one evening of the convention was devoted to an educational meeting of those interested in Workers' Education, which is assuming more and more an important part in the activities of modern labor organizations.

The committee repeated the desire of labor to receive recognition from the state government by having a labor man appointed member of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Committee recommended adoption of resolution No. 1, introduced by Delegate State Senator

Daniel C. Murphy, to maintain the national immigration policy of prohibiting the immigration of persons ineligible for citizenship. Committee likewise endorsed resolution No. 25, introduced by the Gardeners' Union of Oakland, to prevent influx of Japanese and Mexican labor in competition with American labor.

Company unions and yellow dog contracts were denounced, and attention called to the necessity of combating their use for the destruction of our labor organizations.

The report of the committee on officers' reports was concurred in, excepting the measure proposing a tax of one cent additional on gasoline, which proposition was laid over and acted on by the convention on the last day, when it went on record as opposed to the said measure, after considerable debate, and roll call vote.

Resolutions Introduced and Action Thereon.

Resolution No. 2—Pledging the support of the California trade union movement to the cause and union label of the United Hatters of North America, was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Providing for physical examination of workers engaged in handling of food-stuffs, was withdrawn by its author, Delegate Frank F. Johnston of Los Angeles.

Resolution No. 5—Presented by Delegate George Kidwell, and providing for greater co-operation between the state organizations of Building Trades and the miscellaneous trades as represented in the State Federation of Labor, and proposing a so-called policy committee, was changed in the last resolve to read as follows: "Resolved, That this twenty-seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, hereby authorizes and directs its president and secretary and also its executive board, to meet and confer with the president and secretary of the California State Building Trades Council whenever such conferences are advisable for the purpose of agreeing upon such offensive and defensive programs as are necessary to safeguard organized labor and advance its interests." As so amended the resolution was adopted.

Proposition No. 6—Placed a number of cigar manufacturers conducting open shops upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the State Federation of Labor.

A bill, proposition No. 8, limiting the hours on duty of fire departments of all cities and towns to nineteen in any one day of twenty-four hours, or 326 hours in any one month, was endorsed by the convention, for introduction in the State Legislature.

Legislation to establish a commission to issue licenses to engineers having charge of steam boilers, was endorsed in principle.

Proposition No. 10—Which was adopted; calls attention to the unfairness of the National Biscuit Company products.

Federal employees presented a number of resolutions for betterment of the conditions of employees in the various branches of employment under the Federal government, which were endorsed by the convention. These propositions

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SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

deal with improvement of salaries, working conditions, and reclassification of such employees.

Proposition No. 14—Was endorsed. It provides for recognition of evidence of regularly licensed chiropractors by the Industrial Accident Commission, the same as in case of evidence submitted by regular physicians and surgeons.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, opposed the right of judges to comment on the facts to the jury, as recently advocated by certain reformers of the law in criminal cases. The convention concurred in the resolution.

The same delegate had a resolution asking trade unionists to defeat the aspirations of Frank A. Finlayson to become a judge of the State Supreme Court. The convention concurred in that sentiment.

Proposition No. 19—Placed the Travelers' Hotel at Sacramento on the unfair list of the Federation. Concurred in.

Proposition No. 20—Seeks to have the legislature provide by law for an eight-hour day on improvements done under special assessment proceedings. Concurred in.

Propositions 21 and 22—In aid of manufacture of school text-books in the State Printing Office, were adopted.

Proposition No. 23—Concurred in by the convention; provides for placing the Co-Op Manufacturing Company of Oakland on the "We Dont Patronize" list of the State Federation, at the request of the United Garment Workers. As already known, this firm is now using the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is a dual organization to the United Garment Workers.

The Gardeners' Union of Oakland introduced resolution No. 24, advocating amendment of the State Civil Service laws so as to permit men over 45 years of age to take such examinations, also to place gardeners in the school department under civil service from which they are now barred. The convention concurred in the proposition.

Taxicab Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union 640 of Los Angeles, introduced a resolution, seeking to have the motor vehicle law amended so as not to require the use of the word "Com" on license plates on taxicabs and for hire automobiles. Resolution was concurred in.

The same organization in proposition 27 opposed the payment of an occupational tax or city license imposed by many cities on chauffeurs. The convention concurred in opposing this feature of discrimination practised against drivers of motor vehicles and passenger vehicle drivers in so many of the municipalities of the state.

The Bakers and Cracker Bakers affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, introduced several resolutions against firms unfair to them, and all such resolutions received the approval of the convention.

Representative William J. Stivers of Coopers' Union of Los Angeles introduced a resolution to deny the San Francisco Labor Council delegates seats in the convention, on the ground that it still retains in affiliation the San Francisco Coopers' Union, which is not in good standing with the International Union. On a showing before the committee that the matter is still in the hands of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the matter was referred to the incoming executive board to use its good offices in bringing about the reaffiliation of the San Francisco Coopers to their international. A similar resolution to have the delegate of the Federation to the American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit protest the seating of the San Francisco Labor Council delegate in that convention, was referred to the Federation delegate to take such action as he might find proper.

Resolution No. 32—Presented by delegates of the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Ferryboatmen's Union, calls for such amendments to the

Public Utilities Act of this state as will cancel rate increases granted by the Railroad Commission to a public utility on the plea, that the additional revenue will be used for certain specific purposes, and the utility afterwards fails to use the money for such purposes. The resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 34—Presented by the Seamen's delegation, sought to put the Federation of Labor on record in opposition to the League of Nations and the World Court. The committee on resolutions recommended that the subject-matter be referred to the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor. Delegate Andrew Furueth made an eloquent plea to non-concur in the recommendation of the committee, and adopt the resolution in its original form and intent, and then refer it for concurrence to the Detroit convention. The action advocated by Delegate Furueth was followed, and the resolution adopted.

Proposition No. 35—By a Seamen's delegate, opposing the enactment of a bill pending in Congress to abolish the right of seamen to draw wages earned in ports of call, was concurred in.

Several other propositions introduced by the Seamen's delegation touching working conditions on sea, were adopted by the convention.

Propositions No. 38 and 39—Introduced by Delegate Dupuy of the Teachers' Federation of San Francisco, failed of action by the convention on the plea that they did not materially concern the interests of labor, although dealing with details of the public school system and its administration.

Proposition No. 40—By the same delegate, reiterating labor's position in favor of part-time school legislation, was adopted.

The Auto Mechanics and the Plumbers introduced proposition in the interest of their respective crafts, which were concurred in by the convention.

The Cigarmakers' delegates of Los Angeles introduced a number of resolutions dealing with subject-matters dear to the hearts of certain radical groups, and on which they seem to take a stand in opposition to the established policies of the American Federation of Labor; most of these propositions were non-concurred in, or the objectionable parts of the propositions stricken out.

The Office Workers of Los Angeles introduced some propositions requesting assistance of the California labor movement to secure a wider organization among office workers. These propositions were referred to the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Paul Scharrenberg introduced resolution No. 49, in favor of the Direct Primary Law and its continuation, as against efforts to have it replaced by the old convention system of nominating candidates for office. The convention went on record as favoring the present Direct Primary Law.

The Post Office Clerks presented resolutions No. 52 and 53, the first dealing with time-differential for night work in the postal service, and the second advocating amendments to the Federal Civil Service retirement system. The convention concurred.

The San Francisco branch of the Railway Mail Association, presented resolutions seeking betterments of conditions in their occupation, which were concurred in.

Delegates of the San Diego Central Labor Council introduced resolutions protecting civilian mechanics against competition of enlisted men in various trades and callings; also to require work done by contractors under special assessments be subject to the state eight-hour laws. The convention concurred in these proposals.

The above recital covers most of the resolutions introduced by the convention, and indicate the trend of progress being made by the California labor movement.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election

of the former officers, excepting that John F. Dalton was elected President over Roe H. Baker.

The competition for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention was keen, and after several roll calls, each succeeding one eliminating the lowest candidate, Donald Witt of Oakland received a majority.

San Bernardino received the majority vote for the next convention, its only competitor being Sacramento.

The arrangements for the convention were excellent, and the recreational features offered the delegates were appreciated by all.

In conclusion, your delegates desire to thank the delegates of this Council for the honor conferred and the opportunity to serve them as delegates to the Oakland convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which is worthy of our continued confidence and trust as a body designed to promote the aims and interests of the organized workers of California.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH J. BLANCHARD,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,

Delegates.

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Next to New Mission Theatre

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The 27th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor met in the beautiful ball room of the Hotel Oakland, in Oakland, September 20th to 25th, inclusive, with more than 350 delegates present. From the point of attendance and in other respects it was the most successful convention in the history of the Federation.

For the third successive year the Reports of Officers recorded an increase in membership, the present paid-up membership being 96,600. The number of local unions affiliated with the Federation is 662; Central Labor Councils, 27.

The Federation's finances were shown to be in a healthy condition. The total receipts for the year were \$11,088.21. The total disbursements amounted to \$11,009.20. The balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year was \$6464.65 in cash and \$2500.00 in Liberty Bonds and Bond of the City and County of San Francisco.

Workers' Education.

The second evening of the convention was set aside for a special open conference on Workers' Education, with J. L. Kerchen, the Federation's Director of Education, leading the discussion.

The report of Director Kerchen made it plain that the organized workers of California have shown that they wish education. Sufficient interest has been manifested during the past year to warrant the conclusion that workers' education is rapidly becoming a permanent characteristic of the California labor movement. A few years ago we were not so sure of this. We did not know whether workers' education was a transient idea that would attract us for a while with its hopeful promises or whether it would finally prove its worth and become an integral part of labor.

Some of the reasons for the above inference are indicated by the following:

(1) There has been an increase in the number of classes. Twelve classes have been organized and completed this year. This is two more than were organized during the past year.

(2) While there were only two more classes organized this year over last, there were nearly twice the number of students that attended these classes. In all some five hundred students have attended these classes this year.

(3) The number of local education committees have been doubled during the present school year. There are now some twelve that keep in touch with our effort in workers' education and co-operate earnestly in the promotion of workers' education.

The convention again took up the old dormant request for labor representation on the Board of Regents of the State University. By unanimous vote it was decided to ask the incoming Governor to appoint a representative trade-unionist on the Board of Regents as soon as there is a vacancy.

Legislative Program for 1927.

The entire convention rejoiced in the recent defeat of our present Railroad Governor. Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Young, who will succeed Governor Richardson, briefly addressed the convention, thanking the organized workers of California for their support at the primary election and expressing the hope that his future public record would have the same cordial approval by the workers as had been his record of many years in the State Legislature.

Buron Fitts, who will be the next Lieutenant Governor of California, addressed the convention along similar lines and assured the delegates that he would work in harmony with the incoming Governor.

The California State Federation of Labor has a substantial hold-over legislative program, that is, a long list of measures approved at previous conventions and not yet enacted into law. Under the "Summary of Propositions Introduced" will be found a number of new measures for the Federa-

tion's legislative program. In addition, the Executive Council submitted the draft of a bill to declare "contrary to public policy and wholly void" any contract or agreement whereby either party to such contract "agrees or promises not to join or become a member of any labor organization," etc. This bill is aimed at the growing practice, sponsored by the so-called American plan, to force workers to sign individual labor contracts.

In connection with the Federation's legislative program it should be noted that the convention re-indorsed the present method of the Federation in keeping tab on members of the Legislature and unanimously went on record for its continuance. This action of the convention is significant because one member of the Legislature has at various times attempted to establish an alibi for his bad votes in the Legislature by criticising the Federation's well-established method of keeping tab on Legislators.

American Plan Dissected.

Among the many noteworthy addresses delivered at the convention were those of Frank McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, and Archie Mooney, representative of the Bay District Council of Carpenters. Both dealt with the struggle of the organized carpenters against the so-called "American plan." This plan, it was explained in detail, was no more and no less than the desire of "big business" to maintain a disorganized element in the midst of a society all the other elements of which are fully organized.

That this is virtually impossible and most expensive undertaking is indicated by the fact that the American planners of San Francisco are now collecting the third Million Dollar Slush Fund. That the business men are getting tired of raising millions of dollars to bait labor is evident. Numerous heart-rending dunning letters are received by the merchants of San Francisco and still the third million dollar slush fund is far behind the mark.

In the meantime various of our affiliated unions in the bay counties have made marked progress. The Musicians playing in theaters and moving picture houses went through a short but decisive strike and gained one day of rest in seven.

Throughout the state, from the Mexican line to Oregon, the workers are awakening to the necessity for organization. More and more are

they beginning to realize that the only way to shorten the hours of labor, improve working conditions, and secure real wages, is to organize in our trade unions and collectively obtain that which it is impossible to achieve singly.

Immigration Problems.

In Resolutions Nos. 1 and 25 the Federation reaffirmed its opposition to any modification of

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Employees' Pension Fund over \$557,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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existing Asiatic exclusion laws and instructed the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to introduce suitable resolutions setting forth the point of view of the organized workers of California on this subject.

The convention also adopted certain clear-cut declarations by the Executive Council in opposition to the importation of Mexican agricultural labor by the Farm Bureaus of the valley counties.

Finally, the convention went on record to appeal to the American Federation of Labor convention for the immediate appointment of the American-Mexican Labor Commission to consider all phases of the Mexican immigration problem that is becoming more and more serious in California and other Southwestern states.

Revised "We Don't Patronize" List.

California Transit Company.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company (overalls and garments), Oakland.

Continental Baking Company.

National Biscuit Company.

Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.—La Natividad cigar; Van Camp cigar; El Primo cigar; Santa Fe cigar; United Cigar Company, all cities; M. A. Gunst Cigar Company, all cities.

All Oriental meat markets.

Periodicals—Collier's Weekly; American Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Farm and Fireside; Mentor.

Hotels—Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Travelers' Hotel, Sacramento.

Opposition to League of Nations, Etc.

Although the Committee on Resolutions recommended reference of this subject to the American Federation of Labor, the convention, after an explanatory address by Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's delegation, rejected the committee's report and by a virtually unanimous vote adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The League of Nations gives a promise that the working conditions of men, women, and children shall be "humane and just," but does not provide a standard by which the meaning of the phrase "Humane and Just" can be ascertained, and

Whereas, Chattel slavery exists within the membership of the League and the member nation is not estopped from buying and selling human beings by any action so far taken either with reference to such member nation, nor in the mandates conferred upon nations which in their home country do not countenance slavery, and

Whereas, The actions of the International Labor Office (functioning under the auspices of the League of Nations) stamps it up to the present as hostile not only to human freedom, but goes to the extent of preventing even any discussion of existing bondage in its plenary meetings, and

Whereas, Such actions as have been taken up to the present unmistakably indicate a desire to impose contract servitude enforceable by imprisonment, and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has not so far made any report upon whether it recommends affiliation or non-affiliation to the so-called World Court, therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, that we are opposed to any affiliation with either the League, the World Court, or the International Labor Office.

Committee on Label Investigation.

This was the first convention of which the Label Investigation Committee functioned. The final report of this committee, made on the last day's session, is interesting and instructive and is therefore reprinted herewith:

Oakland, September 24, 1926.

We, your Committee on Union Label Investigation, want to extend our thanks to the delegates of this convention for the co-operation given this

new committee and the welcoming spirit shown in the investigation.

The committee, knowing that its work was new and of a delicate nature, endeavored to conduct itself so as to cause the least embarrassment.

The committee knew that many delegates were handicapped by the fact that they could not get very many union-labeled articles of wearing apparel in their respective city or town, endeavored to have the work of the committee be an educational proposition at this convention.

The committee suggests to the delegates that when they go back to their home town they will endeavor to bring about a more active agitation for the union label, card and button, so that at the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor the percentage of labeled wearing apparel will be found progressing.

The committee further suggests that if delegates cannot obtain union-labeled wearing apparel in their home town, that if they will communicate with the Label League of Los Angeles or the Trades Union Promotional League of San Francisco such information will be furnished.

The committee is glad to report that 230 men delegates appeared voluntarily before the committee. Trusting the next convention will continue this most important and educational work, we are, Fraternally,

W. G. DESEPTE, Chairman.

M. NIELSEN,

H. M. HUBBARD,

C. W. DEAL,

A. C. ROSE.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How did the late Dominic D'Alessandro, president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, obtain the title of "Count"?

A.—For his work in behalf of legislation to protect Italian workers, the King of Italy made D'Alessandro a Knight of the Crown of Italy, and as a consequence he was known among his friends as the "Chevalier" or better as the "Count."

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor levy its first strike assessment?

A.—In 1889, when a 10-cent assessment was levied to aid the carpenters' eight-hour struggle.

Q.—What is the policy of organized labor toward protective laws for women?

A.—The American Federation of Labor view is stated as follows: "It is the declared policy of the American Federation of Labor that there should be no discrimination in the employment of women, and that where women are employed they shall receive the same wages and have the same conditions under which to work as are given to men. It is, however, realized that there is necessity for the protection of the health of women workers: that unless this protection is given them the race cannot continue to progress as it is desired that it should. It is therefore necessary that laws for the protection of the health of women in industry should be passed and that one of the most potent laws to this end is that which provides for the shortening of the work-day and the work-week."

Q.—Where was the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen organized?

A.—At Oneonta, N. Y., where, on September 23, 1883, employees of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad organized the Brotherhood.

Summary of Propositions Introduced.

In addition to the comprehensive annual reports of the Federation's officers, 72 propositions were introduced by the delegates and acted upon by the convention, as follows:

No. 1—Protesting against modification of the Federal law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship. Adopted.

No. 2—Urging support for the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America. Adopted.

No. 3—Withdrawn.

No. 4—Strengthening the Women's Eight Hour Law. Adopted.

No. 5—Authorizing the officers of the Federation to meet with the officers of the State Building Trades Council whenever such conferences are advisable to agree upon offensive or defensive programs. Adopted as amended.

No. 6—Relative to certain unfair cigar manufacturers (see We Don't Patronize List). Adopted.

No. 7—Relative to the two platoon system for city firemen. Filed.

No. 8—Draft of a bill limiting and regulating working hours of city firemen. Adopted.

No. 9—Relative to a State Commission for licensing steam and operating engineers. Referred to Executive Council.

(Continued on Page 15.)

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

This is the season of political conventions. More important in the long run than the old party pow wows is the convention of the American Federation of Labor soon to be held in Detroit. It is to those for whom the American Federation of Labor speaks that we must look for a new deal which will bring sincerity and reality to the old game of politics. It is to those for whom the American Federation of Labor speaks that we must look for the steady march of intelligent organization in the great non-unionized areas of America. What the workers have done is our ground of hope for the future. One may at times be discouraged by the slow progress of labor's cause and the failure of its champions to see the vision of the world they might build. But one can only reflect for a moment on how much more terrible would be the lot of the workers, materially and spiritually, if it were not for the labor movement, to take fresh courage and to give oneself with new hope to the strengthening of that movement. Our best wishes go to the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Stirred by the propaganda being disseminated throughout the United States advocating the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States government, State Commander John F. Slavich of the American Legion here has sent out a barrage against the so-called "peace agencies" which are operating in the schools of the country. "The American people should be especially aroused to the disloyal activities of such organizations and agencies as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Youth Movement, the so-called Workers' Party of America, and the Third Internationale," Commander Slavich says. "Insidious and un-American ideas of certain foreign propagandists and misguided pacifists have recently shown themselves to be stronger and more determined than ever to break down the ideas and ideals of American citizenship," Commander Slavich declares in hitting at the recent interviews appearing in the press regarding the Russian situation. "Certain misguided and misinformed citizens and churchmen have countenanced or supported the activities of organizations whose members will not don their country's uniform even in a war of dire defense, and these same persons are lending themselves to the latest move on the part of Soviet Russia to influence public opinion," Slavich says.

Food For Thought

In a report to the convention of the International Seamen's Union, President Andrew Furuseth put into a few words what should come like a Sermon from the Mount to the trade unionists of this country. If the newer and less experienced members of unions would only take these words and ponder over them carefully and seriously, the progress of the labor movement would be much more rapid than at any time in the past and many serious setbacks would be avoided. He said:

"The road traveled has been stony under foot and thorny on the sides. The conscious struggle was here in the earlier days. The battles were many and bitter. Defeat after defeat, with a victory now and then. Mistakes and blunders were committed, and we suffered for them. We learned some things from the mistakes; but as new men came along, we were compelled to go over the same ground time and time again."

"Mistakes and blunders were committed and we suffered for them. We learned some things from the mistakes, but as new men came along, we were compelled to go over the same ground time and time again."

What a world of truth there is in that assertion, and it does not apply only to the Seamen's Union, but to every labor organization that has existed for any length of time. New men come into the movement, ignorant of the experiences of the past, and plunge it headlong into certain disaster very frequently. Always men who know the movement, who have gone through the trials and tribulations that are always with it, fight to prevent the advice of the inexperienced being followed, sometimes successfully, but often without avail.

The newcomer is very often a fluent talker and has as an audience many who know no more about the movement than he does himself. In addition to this, his remedy is always one that seems on the surface to be easy of achievement and one that is going to give immediate return. The members are impatient and want quick action, and the greenhorn is always able to point the way to get it. These inexperienced men, under such circumstances, will rush in roughshod where angels would fear to tread even lightly and ninety-nine times out of a hundred go down to disastrous defeat. There probably is not an organization in the labor movement that has not had its progress retarded time after time by just such tactics on the part of those who do not know the game they are playing and who, as a rule, can take problems that have puzzled the best minds in the movement for years and solve them in the twinkling of an eye. The greenhorn is always pointing out new discoveries of means by which the labor movement may take long strides forward without much difficulty. The fact that the same scheme has been presented thousands of times in the past is of no concern to the newly-hatched unionist, whose pride would be injured were he to admit that he might be mistaken.

Greenhorns of the kind described have often broken the hearts of men who have struggled patiently for years to build up an organization and get it in a position where it can be of real service to the workers only to see it wrecked by following the foolish advice of the inexperienced. Some of the ablest men the labor movement has produced have been driven out of the movement because of the hopelessness of fighting the dreams of ignorant world-savers. Only the lion-hearted are able to continue year after year in the struggle against obstacles that men deliberately place in their own paths on the advice of incapables. Many a good man has thrown up his hands and quit with the thought in mind that there was no use in trying to save men from themselves.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

More than a half million dollars have been paid in cash for stock and surplus in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. That is a lot of money. Twenty years ago it would have been impossible for labor in America to have done such a thing—and it would not have been attempted. Today it is done in a few months and the greatest financial enterprise ever undertaken by wage earners anywhere in this world is under way. American labor has a right to be proud of this tremendous achievement. And those who still think labor in America does not amount to much are advised to think it over. It means something.

It has been contended by some that the public offices of our cities, states, and governments are oftentimes not attractive enough to command the very best men and women of ability to aspire to them. This is very true, especially regarding the positions, or public offices to which there are no salaries attached. School boards, school trustees, and educational offices generally carry no financial returns, yet there is no higher duty, civic and patriotic, that one can do than to freely give of his services to such work. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that so many are willing to devote their time, energy and ability to this work with no other compensation in view except that of self-consciousness of a duty well done.

After working for more than three years on a secret process for adding to the pulchritude of pretty women, particularly screen beauties, Mrs. Dora Saunders, who says she is one of the world's foremost creative dancers, has appeared with associates before the State Corporation Department with a petition for authority to transfer her secret to a corporation in exchange for a half interest in the company. The company is to be known as Doraldine, Inc., and will make creams, beauty powders, and cosmetics. None of the \$50,000 capital stock of the company is to be sold to the public, according to the directors, who include Harry E. Eddington, former studio manager for Metro-Goldwyn productions.

Politicians are long on windy talks about relatively unimportant matters and short on intelligent discussion of matters of really vital importance. Among the subjects they are leaving pretty much alone is the decrease in the area given to crops in the United States, amounting to some 19,000,000 acres in the last five years. The figures are given by the United States Department of Agriculture, analyzing the latest census statistics. This is the first time in the nation's history that a decrease in crop area has been shown in any census period. The reduction in area of crop land, the department points out, has occurred despite a notable increase in population. During the last five years crop land decreased 5 per cent, while population increased nearly 8 per cent. The direct cause of the decrease is attributed to the agricultural depression of the last five years. Here is something worthy of the study and consideration of every citizen, even of eastern politicians, who think the only vital matters before the nation are taxes, prohibition, the World Court, and whether "Al" Smith will be a presidential candidate in 1928. If the area given to crops is decreasing, presumably agricultural production is decreasing also. What this will mean in higher prices for food and increased competition for jobs in the cities, due to its driving workers from the farms to industry, only time can tell. But it is high time more intelligent attention was given to the whole agricultural situation, which is fraught with danger to the nation.

WIT AT RANDOM

Jane—"There's one thing I don't like about Joe—his English is bad."

Joan—"Yes—and his Scotch is terrible."—Life.

The management of the Portage County Fair has designated Wednesday, August 25, as politicians' day. Extra police will be provided this day, but the management will not be responsible for anything taken from the pockets of the patrons of the fair.—Ohio paper.

Mose Sampson had been arrested for helping himself illegally to a white neighbor's Wyandottes.

"Guilty or not guilty?" demanded the judge.

"Not guilty, suh!" answered the prisoner promptly.

"Have you an alibi?"

"Al-al—says which, please suh?"

"You heard me! Have you an alibi?"

"Oho! Jessuh! Didn't onnerstan' yo' at fust. Yo' means de alley by which Ah 'scaped wid dem chickens?"

Visitor—"Isn't it difficult to keep your household budget straight?"

Mrs. Newlywed—"My dear—it's terrible. This month I've had to put in four mistakes to make mine balance correctly!"—The Passing Show.

I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace, But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease.—Sanford Herald.

You tell 'em, kid—you're peaceful and not too hard to please, But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.—Miami Tribune.

"I hate to be a kicker, means nothing in a show; The kicker in the chorus is the one that gets the dough.—Youngstown Telegram.

The art of soft-soap-spreading is a thing that palls and stales, But the guy who wields the hammer is the one who drives the nails.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nature's funny oftentimes—

There's fat Priscilla Hay

She's afraid to eat most everything

And gets fatter every day!

And there is little Lucy Brown

Stuffs down a great big dinner

She wants to gain a dozen pounds

And every day gets thinner.

Wife—"I've put your shirt on the clothes-horse, Jim."

Jim—"What odds did you get?"—Sydney Bulletin.

"Justice! I demand justice!" cried the defendant.

The Judge—"Hush. Don't forget that you are in a court of law!"—Der Knueppel (Berlin).

Elderly Lady—"So that's a talking doll. And what does it say?"

Little Girl—"It says 'Red-hot mamma' and 'So's your old man.'"—Life.

Three hundred deaf-mutes sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with their hands. They had no trouble reaching the high notes.—Toledo Blade.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Whether New York is a menace to the rest of the nation is a question much in print just now. Politics furnished the excuse for this invasion, but something deeper is in the background. It is said by the righteous ones that New York is a regular nest of evil and that this evil just spills out over the country and corrupts the whole countryside. If true, this is indeed terrible. It is simply awful and something has got to be done about it. Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is always something popping up to furnish material about which the moral censors may fuss and fume. And thus also, always something to write about.

* * *

There are always those kindly, unselfish persons who are ready and willing to forsake their own happiness for the more altruistic business of regulating the happiness of others and passing their verdict upon the conduct of others. If their heads are near to bursting with the weight of wisdom and piety that is within it is but natural. But about New York. It is said that New York pours forth a stream of literature and a flood of theatrical productions that contains all the naughtiness in the devil's bag of tricks, and that, flowing out over the prairies and mountains, this corrupts the youth of the country and does the middle-aged no good. New York is pictured as the Paris of the country parson's dreams. Maybe it is. But if this be so, then it be also true that the rest of the country goes to this fountain with a keen thirst and drinks of its own volition, avidly and with great gulps. New York can be a menace only to those who let themselves be menaced, and anyone who doesn't want to be menaced can step aside and let the crowd get by. This eternal blocking of traffic by those who are merely morbidly curious ought to stop.

* * *

Half the pleasure of gossiping about scandal or alleged scandal on the part of dear old ladies lies in the fact that by talking about the deeds of others they get a vicarious thrill and thus in part make up for their own lost opportunities. And so, it is safe to assume, those who yap most piously about the menace of New York do so either because they have enjoyed it, or else because they have been denied the chance to be endangered and writing about it and protesting against it is merely their way of lamenting their own mischance. In this respect they are much like the dear ladies who, over the back fence, or over the adjoining desk, pull to pieces whosoever may be uppermost in their minds at the moment. It is all hot stuff and certain types of abnormal minds take to it just as the hook-worm bitten stomach takes to red pepper.

* * *

There are some real menaces in America, but mostly they are not moral menaces. Discussion of moral menaces always promises to the unhealthy or gossipy mind a certain stimulant of dirt and so a crowd will gather at any time or place to give ear to the piety dispenser who orates against anything at all in that line, fairly or unfairly. These warped and shrivelled minds are sick—and frequently sickening. The real menaces, the economic and financial menaces that center about New York, are much more important, but not nearly so interesting to those who are bent upon saving everyone in general and their next door neighbor in particular.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—XVI.

The last two decades of the last century saw the beginning of the end of individualism in manufacturing and the birth of the age of machinery and centralized production. Before then every village and town had its brewery or distillery and its accompanying cooper shop. There was a wagon shop at every cross-roads, a shoemaker and cobbler and a tailor in every settlement. Inventive genius made machinery to do the work that had been done by hand. Machinery increased production, cut the prices. Men saw the possibilities of centralized production, and the big factory was born.

Young fellows left the farms and the towns and got jobs in the cities. The older generation clung to its traditions or returned to the farms to spend its remaining days.

Little do we understand the fundamental changes in society that were wrought by inauguration of the so-called factory system. Men and women who labored directly at production became wage earners. Others engaged in sales or accounting became salaried employees. Executive and administrative forces in the system became the princes and the dukes. The owners became the kings, who guided the destinies of the institution over which they presided, hence held control over the lives of everybody in their employ. A class division, well defined, insinuated itself into the social life of the republic.

Some of the kings, of course, were good, kind kings, who used their subjects well. Others were rapacious kings; they got what they had coming to them—and then some. Some of the subjects, too, were good and faithful servants, and after the long years there was a wreath on their coffin from the king himself. Others were rebellious spirits, who stood up before the kings and princes and dukes unabashed. Most of these fellows were fired or were tamed—some by hard economic conditions, others by promotion to a higher rank in the caste, still others by having son or daughter get a "good position" with the company.

The kings of the factory system little reckoned there was another king in the Principality of Finance who was about to swallow them up and reduce them to abject servitude. It was a worthy enterprise, and Almighty Dollar entered into the battle with a hearty good will. If one of the little factory kings got obstreperous and shook his finger menacingly at Almighty Dollar, likely next week he was called upon to defend a suit for infringement of patent. Or his chief prince "accepted a position" with a higher salary attached and left the obstreperous king in the lurch, for the king was an "executive." He had learned well the job of not doing any work, but seeing to it that somebody else did the work for him. And when the chief prince went away, the king was very wroth, for he was left sadly in the hole, or holding the sack.

Almighty Dollar was a resourceful strategist, and in a short time he had gathered into the Principality of Finance most of the little factory

kings that were worth while, and he left the others who didn't amount to much to die of inanition or senile debility.

Here was a sweeping organic change not only in the social life of the republic but in its business life—a revolution wrought under our very eyes. The transition was almost complete before the politicians discovered the goblin. It was high time, for something was needed to take the place of threadbare tariffs and their equally threadbare slogans of "protection to the workingman" and "free trade." "The full dinner pail" and "free silver" supplied the intermediate political battlefield between the old era and the new era of trust-busting and regulating of everything.

The greatest day for the political orator had dawned. Only a few, perhaps 100 men in the high councils of the Principality of Finance, knew how or why the peaceful revolution was accomplished, and, of course, they wouldn't tell. Here was a nation of 100,000,000 to be instructed and a young and aggressive bunch of politicians to act as teachers of the multitude.

And the cost of government has increased 180 per cent since 1913!

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN CAME TO SAN FRANCISCO WRITING PLAYS.

Another play with new ideas has been written by the versatile John Pierpont Morgan, who resides at 71 Prosper street, this city. He was born a Russian Count, and at the time of becoming a citizen of the United States he changed his name through the court to John Pierpont Morgan, and he is now a member of American Federation of Labor for 22 years.

His work is the most elaborate from pen of the embryo playwright. Morgan has written probably twelve plays, some of which were prepared especially for his favorite actresses of both stage and screen. But up to the present time have not made "Broadway."

The latest brain child of Morgan could be called his "piece de resistance." Incidentally, it is something entirely new in playwriting. It might be said to "blaze the trail." The title of this new drama is "Twentieth Century Civilization," and the author has left nothing undone to instill in the minds of the producer, as well as the members of the cast, the idea or theme to be gotten across the footlights.

Morgan, by the way, is in no manner related to the New York family. The name is the same, having been legally acquired at the San Francisco court several years ago. In name only is the playwright similar to the financial kings. His ideas and outlook in life are vastly different.

This is demonstrated in his play. The creation is pronounced "Plea for Humanity." It is an appeal against war and has a decided leaning toward humanitarian ideals.

The play is in four acts. It is rather voluminous, being in two volumes. The action of the play is entirely modern, yet the basis for the plea is the injustices that have been heaped upon the weaker since the Middle Ages.

So there will be no misunderstanding, the author has prepared a series of eighty wonderful drawings to illustrate his theory and as a guide to the producer, and when it is produced it will be a great help to abolish war.

Phil Benedetti

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UNION MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION.

By Otto S. Beyer,
Consulting Engineer, Railway Employees' Department,
American Federation of Labor.

II.—Limitations of Collective Bargaining; Necessity for Organized Co-operation.

The ordinary functioning of collective bargaining, when regarded from the viewpoint of labor's co-operation with management, reveals certain limitations. Its purpose is almost entirely defensive or protective so far as both railroad employees and the management are concerned. It concerns itself only indirectly or negatively with the major purpose of railroad transportation, namely, service to the public. Its machinery comes into play only when employees and management want concessions from one another or when grievances arise.

Over long periods of time the machinery of collective bargaining is dormant despite its usefulness in settling disputes. This idleness might well be considered a serious loss; its elimination provides the best available opportunity for real effective co-operation between railroad employees and management.

This opportunity consists of the widening of the scope of collective bargaining from that of a mutually defensive arrangement between railroad worker and manager to one which is constructive as well. In other words, instead of simply safeguarding wage rates and conditions of employment and providing for the orderly adjustment of grievances, collective bargaining paves the way for employee and officer jointly to consider and dispose of matters within their respective provinces which affect the welfare of the industry as a whole, as, for example, quality of service, elimination of waste, increased production and stabilization of employment.

Definite Objectives.

In addition to the necessity for union recognition and collective bargaining as elements in a successful co-operative program, co-operation must have certain definite objectives, as outlined in the fourth, fifth, and sixth requirements already mentioned. The first one of these objectives is agreement between unions and management to co-operate for improved railroad service, the elimination of waste, and better operating efficiency. This objective is the justification for railroad management's and the public's acceptance of the standard unions as constructive factors in railroad operation, and so utilizing their help.

On the other hand, improved working conditions, stabilizing employment and sharing the gains of co-operation constitute the economic justification for the employee and his union taking part in the co-operative program. Even should a railroad provide better service to its patrons or operate more to the satisfaction of management as a result of co-operation, the employee's interest

in co-operation would not long endure if he did not secure tangible benefits from the program.

Necessity for Organized Co-operation.

The final requirement which must be met if union management co-operation is to be effective is the establishment of joint machinery for co-operation. This really means doing something practical by way of enabling the unions to function as constructive factors in the conduct of the railroad. To describe how organization for co-operative effort is effected, the matters such organizations deal with, and how it deals with them is to outline the technique of co-operation.

Expedite Settlement.

Before proceeding to the detailed exposition of this technique it should be clearly understood that the machinery of co-operation does not replace but amplifies the organization which, under the collective bargaining, has already been devised for the adjustment of grievances and wages. These matters are handled as they always have been. In fact, it has been found expedient to perfect still further the ordinary machinery of grievance and wage adjustment so as to expedite the settlement of these matters.

There is a very definite relation between the major departments of a railroad and the unions to which the employees of these departments belong. For example, all maintenance-of-equipment employees are eligible to membership in one or the other of the seven standard American Federation of Labor shop craft unions. Membership in the brotherhood organizations is confined to the employees in the transportation service. The general relationship between unions and departments has, of course, grown directly out of the very nature and structure of the railroad industry and its system of administration. It is primarily upon this relationship as a foundation that the organization for union-management co-operation is built.

Just as the orderly and efficient administration of collective bargaining requires machinery, rules, and special personnel for its proper functioning, so does union-management co-operation.

The equipment of union-management co-operation, since it is a normal development of collective bargaining, is in many respects the same as that of collective bargaining. In fact, collective bargaining and co-operation are so closely related and interdependent that the union machinery and personnel, such as lodge meetings, delegate body conferences, district, federation, departmental, and international conventions, shop committees, paid representatives, and officers are as indispensable to an enlarged program of co-operation as to the simple program of collective bargaining.

And, since union-management co-operation imposes new and greater responsibilities upon these agencies of the union worker, the necessity for the greater perfection of these agencies becomes of increasing importance.

Next time: The Machinery of Co-operation.

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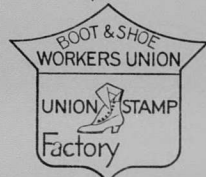
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The many friends of John S. Phillips, proprietor of the Belcher & Phillips Linotyping Company, will sympathize with him in the passing away of his wife, who died last Monday night. Mrs. Phillips was taken ill at the family home last Sunday morning and suffered a stroke of paralysis, which caused her passing the following evening. Mrs. Phillips was one of San Francisco's outstanding figures in club circles, being a past president of the California Club, and at the time of her death was president of the Vittoria Colonna, and has served for some sixteen years as trustee of the Italian Board of Relief. Mrs. Phillips was buried from the Church of Saints Peter and Paul on Wednesday, followed by burial in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at 2 o'clock, Sunday, October 10th, at the usual meeting place in the Labor Temple. The Printers' Mutual Aid Society is making a slow but constant growth, and steps will be taken at the forthcoming meeting to materially increase the membership of that very worthy society. The Mutual Aid is in a very healthy financial condition, and is worthy of the support of every eligible member of the Typographical Union in San Francisco. We believe that a more active interest on the part of the membership in the Mutual Aid would be mutually beneficial to every member of the organization as well as prospective new members. Therefore, all members are urged to be present at Sunday's meeting and lend their assistance in furthering the cause of this organization.

During the past week George Bentley of the New York Herald Tribune chapel was a visitor in San Francisco and called upon his many friends. Mr. Bentley was making a tour of coast cities following his attendance as a visitor to the Colorado Springs convention.

A great many beneficial changes are being made in the Call-Post composing room. The equipment of this plant is being re-arranged. The entire composing room is receiving a much needed coat of paint and 36 new lights have been installed, which materially increases the lighting facilities of that plant. The members of the chapel are loud in their praise of the improvements being made.

James H. Reilly, of the J. H. Reilly Undertaking Co., accompanied by his wife and daughter, are making an extended tour of Eastern cities. They have recently visited a son and brother in Cleveland, Ohio, and when last heard of were visiting Niagara Falls and other points East and report a very pleasant trip.

The board of directors of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will meet in the headquarters of No. 21 on Sunday, October 10th, at which time propositions relating to the welfare of the conference will be taken up and disposed of. The proponents of this conference believe that a great amount of good is being accomplished through the endeavors of that body.

One of the oldest commercial shops in this city went out of business with the closing of the financial week last Friday. This was the Braden Printing Company, which for many years has been operating at 50 Main street. This plant has been purchased by the Alex. Dulfer Printing Company and is being dismantled and in part removed to the Dulfer plant on Howard street. Work in this office has been largely confined to publication work during the past few years and those publications have been allocated to various other offices about town.

Fred Lippert, who spends almost all of his time on a ranch near Santa Rosa, has been spending a

few days during the past week visiting friends in this city. However, Mr. Lippert states that it was not his friends that brought him to the bright lights, but the fact that he had several teeth which needed extracting, and he will remain in the city until that "pleasant" duty has been attended to.

Tom Black of the Examiner chapel, who was a visitor to the recent convention in Colorado Springs, returned home Sunday. Following the convention Mr. Black spent several days in Denver and then proceeded to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he called upon old-time friends, and thence to Los Angeles, where several days were spent renewing acquaintances and looking over print shops in that section of the state.

We are unable to state for a certainty, but it appears to be a hundred to one shot that George H. Knell of the Daily News chapel has at last fallen for the wiles of the automobile salesman. At any rate, George was observed Sunday morning piloting a Hupmobile sedan down Market street. Whither he was bound we are unable to state.

The regular meeting of No. 21 will be held Sunday, October 17th, in the Labor Temple, and the members are requested to make their dates according and attend that as well as all future meetings of the union.

Bulletin Notes—By "Hel-Thy."

Clarence Hoke, operator, late of Sacramento, is showing up on the night side.

Joe Wilson has recently been changed from the "matinee" to a day shift on the ad machines. This is very satisfactory to Joe, as it gives him more time in which to attend to his social duties.

Ray Carpenter has lately been promoted to day ad foreman, vice Mack Ward, who resigned to accept a position with the Shopping News. The promotion was well merited and Ray seems to be getting away with the job in good shape.

Tired of life in an apartment, William Gobin has moved his family to a residence on Diamond street and is enjoying a real home.

Garry L. Helms, recently from San Diego, is working on the night side. Mr. Helms spent last fall and winter in Miami, Fla., but from what he says it is easily seen that he is pretty well satisfied with California in general and San Francisco in particular.

Paul Bauer has returned from his visit in Missouri and way points and is again at work. Mrs. Bauer and little daughter will remain in the East for several weeks visiting relatives and friends. Paul reports a fine time visiting the old home, although he doesn't seem to care for the heat and rain, which, he says, was plentiful.

Delegate E. A. Eickworth returned from the convention just in time to assist in the publication of the "fight extras."

After a visit to the convention at Colorado Springs, followed by a visit to Wichita, Kan., Harry Johnston and wife have returned and Harry is again at work.

The golf bug has invaded the Bulletin office. Assistant Foreman White and Tom Quinn are those most affected and several afternoons of each week they take the old bag and hurry out to Harding Links for a few hours of the "hit and hunt" pastime. Paul Bauer, the office "pro," seems

to believe that Bobbie Jones' title is in no immediate danger.

After a fishing trip, extending from Ft. Bragg to San Diego over a period of three months, Jimmy McAleese is back on the job and going strong.

E. C. Browne is a recent arrival from the Northwest and has his slip on the day board.

The installation of an ice water tank in the composing room is a great convenience. The flow of ice cold Spring Valley never gives out if the iceman is on the job.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

The by-laws of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, which was founded in 1924 by L. L. Heagney and which has paid an average of \$800 a year in sick benefits since then, are in the hands of a committee composed of Carroll Crawford, chairman; W. Mackay, F. De Jarnatt, J. H. Harriman and F. A. Hutchinson, ex-officio. Although the membership has not grown, the finances of the society are gradually increasing, there now being \$1700 in the reserve fund, while ordinary expenses are nearly all carried by the loan fund. The officers for the year are: F. A. Hutchinson, president; Robert Fleming, vice-president; C. B. Maxwell, secretary, and F. De Jarnatt and J. H. Harriman, trustees.

A. J. Grimwood's wife left for Kansas City to visit her daughter.

H. R. Walker is minus his pretty little nose-tickler on account of the intense heat of a few days ago.

John Long received some inside dope on the Yankee-Card world series battle from Orrie Treat, so he determined to risk his life's savings and gave the tremendously long odds of 26 cents to 25 cents on the Yanks, to "Dinny" Gallagher.

"Poor man!" we pityingly said. "How do you happen to be in such a destitute condition?"

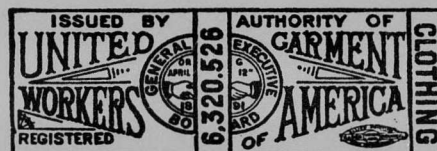
"Alas!" replied the wretch, just like that. "I had no advice on getting ahead except helpful lectures by railroad presidents."—Kansas City Star.



Attention--Organized Labor

WATCH FOR THIS UNION LABEL

On Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Shirts, Overalls and other working men's clothing.



The only label that is recognized by the American Federation of Labor and all its Affiliated Bodies.

Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, September 16, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Communications—From the Cigarmakers, thanking the League for the show and helping them in their organization meeting; read, noted and filed. From the American Federation of Labor, in regard to helping the miners of Great Britain; read, noted and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades, noted and filed. From M. J. Jacobs, tendering his resignation as a trustee; moved, seconded and carried that the resignation be accepted and the secretary notify the Teachers to send another delegate.

Officers and Committee—Label Agent W. G. Desepse rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks; moved, seconded and carried that the report of the label agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Business is fair. Millmen—Business is fair. Lumbermen—Business is fair. Janitors—Business is fair. Garment Workers—Business is good. Carpenters No. 34—Business is good. Hatters—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—Business is fair. Cigarmakers—Business is fair.

Agitation Committee will meet next Monday evening. Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid. Ladies' Auxiliary meetings are being well attended. Will hold nomination and election of officers and on the third Wednesday there will be installation of the officers-elect and refreshments will be served.

Dues, \$8.00; Agent Fund, \$155.77; total, \$163.77. Disbursements, \$118.30.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:30 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, October 6, 1926.

Fraternally submitted,

W. HERBERT LANE.

OPPOSES UNIONISM.

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, warns employees they will be discharged if they join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The employees were members of a company "union" and signed a yellow dog contract. Last July several hundred staged an independent strike, but were defeated. They are now interested in the bona fide trade union and Mr. Hedley calls attention to the yellow dog pledge in which they agreed, on securing employment, not to belong to a trade union.

DAUGHERTY IN THE DOCK.

It isn't a pretty sight to see a former cabinet officer on trial on charges involving the mishandling of large sums of money, but that is what we view in the courts of New York. It brings back memories of halcyon days, of the little green house on K street, of jolly parties and of boasts about the "pull" possessed by various individuals. If Daugherty is convicted of crime it is not so important as it is to know that there was sufficient public resentment at the charges to force an indictment and a trial. Those things are not as easily gotten away with as formerly. Let it be remembered that the labor movement and the labor press did more than their share in arousing public sentiment to the point of demanding an accounting and a show-down.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

Organized labor can again say: "We told you so."

For half a century the workers insisted that shorter hours bring social development and increased production at less cost.

The eight-hour day has been established and still lower hours are urged. Henry Ford now announces a five-day week without wage cuts.

The workers' efforts to reduce hours is a tragic story of suffering and sacrifice. They were ridiculed, enjoined and jailed. Wherever they were not strong enough to take shorter hours, the request was answered by every resistance at the command of employers.

In the last few years former opponents have made a complete about face. Their present-day views sound like trade union declarations. Economists, industrial engineers, publicists, employers—all are repeating the story workers told again and again.

This change should inspire labor to greater agitation and education.

Improved machinery, mass production, applied

chemistry and other scientific methods, and modern sanitation and hygiene all justify labor's position on the value of shorter hours.

Never before did a particular age so clearly sustain pioneers in the cause of right.

RECORDS CAN'T BE OPENED.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court has enjoined the Federal Trade Commission from examining books and records of the Millers' National Federation of Chicago. The commission asked for the records to aid its investigation of the baking and milling industry.

The court ruled that this request is "an intrusion on the privacy of business and an infringement of constitutional rights for which the law affords no adequate remedy, and from that it follows that the intervention of equity is justified."

According to the story told the chief by McDonald, the two men were on the Granite Street bridge about midnight Thursday night, both in an intoxicated condition. Ewing lost his life in the river and jumped in after it.—Vermont paper.



In the public utility business it is necessary to raise new capital for additional plant facilities.

Power plants, gas works are not built from earnings—that is, from money paid for service rendered.

New money must be obtained through the sale of securities such as stocks and bonds. Having a good credit rating has had much to do with the success of this Company in the sale of securities.

The Company initiated the customer ownership plan and was the first in the United States to put it into practice.

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by Californians ·

37-1026

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 1, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Wm. P. Stanton, president.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs, T. H. Callaghan vice J. Syme. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Hugo Ernst, regards to all the delegates in the Council. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Legion District Advisory Committee, relative to the Veterans' Welfare Act, and requesting delegates to vote for same. Resolutions introduced by Delegate George Kidwell, with reference to the construction of the proposed bridge. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, relative to taking shares in the said company.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Iron-Steel and Tin Workers, with reference to the importation of steel, thus lessening the working days of the men employed here. Resolutions introduced by Trackmen's Union, with reference to a charter amendment proposed by the president of the Carmen's Union and which would place additional financial burden on the Municipal Railway, and protesting against said charter amendment. Delegate Dumond introduced a proposed ordinance dealing with garages.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Brown & Kennedy, Florists, stating that the building now being constructed at Sixteenth and Valencia does not belong to them. All work done by them has always been done by men holding union cards.

Referred to Label Section—Communication from the Union Label Collar Company, stating that A. H. Peterson, 2521 Mission street, will handle Bell Brand collars.

Requests Complied With—From United Mine Workers of Fairmont, West Virginia, stating that their people are much in need of clothing and financial assistance, and soliciting aid as in previous years. From the Central Labor Council of Portland, stating there is a strike on against the taxicab companies of said city, and requesting Council to give the matter the proper publicity to the fair concerns.

Report of Executive Committee—Relative to the complaint of Janitors' Union against the Bulletin building, the matter was referred to the secretary for the purpose of securing a conference in behalf of the union. Regarding the request of the Upholsterers' Union for a boycott on two furniture firms, the matter was referred to the secretary for the purpose of taking the matter up and securing a conference with the parties in interest.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Iron-Steel Tin Workers' No. 6 be received and its delegates seated. Also the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 8 be received and its delegates seated. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On motion this report was laid over for one week.

Report of delegates to State Federation of Labor convention was called for and on motion laid over for one week.

Receipts—\$260.35. **Expenses**—\$218.08.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

DENY OWNERSHIP.

September 28, 1926.

Secretary Labor Council, San Francisco Calif.

Gentlemen: We have been advised that there is a rumor around that Brown & Kennedy are building the building at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Valencia streets, and that this building is being built by the American plan labor.

We wish to advise our friends that this is not our building, and that we are not financially interested in this building in any way.

Any and all alterations we have ever arranged for have always been done by men holding a union card.

We refer you to Plumbers' Union No. 442, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, Carpenters' Union No. 22, Painters' Union No. 19; also Cement Workers, Finishers and Glaziers' Union.

Furthermore, we want it known that we are at all times in favor of union labor.

Very truly yours,
BROWN & KENNEDY.

OLD BUGABOO RAISED.

A women's eight-hour day would injure the textile and pottery industries of New York State, employers told the State Industrial Survey Commission.

Ignoring every experience as to the value of the shorter day, the employers insisted that the long-hour system of southern mills gives the latter an advantage.

Miss Frances Perkins urged an increase in workmen's compensation benefits. She asked that the limit of \$3500 for a temporary total disability be increased to \$5000 and that the rules of evidence and procedure be changed to permit the admission of hearsay evidence when obtained from a reliable source.

The commission was created by the last Legislature to investigate industrial conditions in this state. The commission is composed of members of the Senate and Assembly and representatives of labor, of employers and of the general public.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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(Continued from Page 7.)

No. 10—Placing the National Biscuit Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

No. 11—Favoring certain amendments to the Federal Classification Act of 1923. Adopted.

No. 12—Favoring an amendment to the salary rates set forth in the Federal Act of March 4, 1923, relative to certain civilian positions. Adopted as amended.

No. 13—Favoring an increase in the salary of United States Customs Guards. Adopted.

No. 14—Favoring an amendment to require the Industrial Accident Commission to accept certificates of disability issued by licensed chiropractic practitioners. Adopted.

No. 15—Draft of an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California relative to constructive contempts. Adopted.

No. 16—Opposing any amendment to the Criminal Code which would allow trial judges in criminal cases to comment upon the facts. Adopted.

No. 17—Opposing the candidacy of injunction Judge Frank A. Finlayson for the short term as Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. Adopted.

No. 18—Favoring appropriate legislation regulating the manufacture of upholstered furniture, etc. Adopted.

No. 19—Placing the Travelers' Hotel of Sacramento on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

No. 20—Relative to the eight-hour day on contracts for public improvements. Adopted.

No. 21—Requiring the Legislature to make a survey of the public school text book situation. Adopted.

No. 22—Requesting the State Board of Education to adopt text books in sufficient variety and urging the Legislature to direct the printing of same in the State Printing Department. Adopted.

No. 23—Placing the Co-operative Manufacturing Company of Oakland on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

No. 24—Withdrawn.

No. 25—Protesting against any modification of immigration restriction laws. Adopted.

No. 26—Relative to the letters on automobile license plates. Adopted.

No. 27—Opposing the occupational tax fee for chauffeurs. Adopted as amended.

No. 28—Withdrawn.

No. 29—Placing the Continental Baking Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

Nos. 30 and 31—Relative to the secession of Coopers' Local Union No. 1 from its International Union. Referred to Executive Council.

No. 32—Favoring an amendment to the State Public Utilities Act making it mandatory upon the Railroad Commission to revoke an increase in rates when the revenue resulting therefrom is not used for the purposes specified. Adopted.

No. 33—Endorsing the Water and Power Act (No. 18 on the November ballot). Adopted.

No. 34—Opposing affiliation with the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Office, functioning under the League of Nations. Adopted.

Nos. 35 and 36—Opposing certain reactionary amendments to the La Follette Seamen's Act introduced by Congressman Free of California. Adopted.

No. 37—Favoring Senate bill 3574, introduced by Senator King of Utah, relative to the deportation of alien seamen, etc. Adopted.

Nos. 38 and 39—Relative to certain measures on the November ballot. Filed.

No. 40—Reaffirming the Federation's support for part time schools. Adopted.

No. 41—Placing the California Transit Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

No. 42—Favoring an act regulating the installation of plumbing, steamfitting, etc. Adopted.

No. 43—Relative to the mining and transporta-

tion of coal in countries other than Great Britain. Non-concurrence.

No. 44—Reaffirming the Federation's declaration for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. Adopted.

No. 45—Relative to the release of "class war prisoners." Non-concurrence.

No. 46—Relative to the organizing of office employees in Los Angeles. Referred to Executive Council.

No. 47—Relative to the formation of an office workers' international union. Referred to the American Federation of Labor.

No. 48—Favoring abolition of capital punishment. Referred to Executive Council.

No. 49—Condemning attacks on the Direct Primary Law. Adopted.

No. 50—Favoring H. R. 11325, providing certain amendments to Federal Employees Compensation Act. Adopted.

No. 52—Endorsing time differential for night work in the United States Post service. Adopted.

No. 53—Favoring certain amendments to the Federal Civil Service Retirement Law. Adopted.

No. 54—Creating the office of vice-president of the State Federation of Labor for a new district to embrace Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. Adopted.

No. 55—Urging legislation to prohibit the use of unsafe Railway Postal cars. Adopted.

No. 56—Relative to the hours of duty of Railway Postal Clerks. Adopted.

No. 57—Placing certain periodicals published by the Crowell Publishing Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Adopted.

No. 58—Giving aid and comfort to the carpenters of the bay district to defeat the so-called "American plan." Adopted.

No. 59—Favoring the establishment of a Bureau of Inspection under the State Railroad Commission. Adopted.

No. 60—Favoring an amendment to the Federal Statutes relative to the employment of enlisted men in civil occupations. Adopted.

No. 61—Providing that all public work must be performed by citizens of the United States. Adopted.

No. 62—Favoring certain amendments to the State Workmen's Compensation Act. Adopted.

Nos. 63 and 64—Relative to Measure No. 5 on the November ballot. The convention endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Council to vote "No" on No. 5 on the ballot.

No. 65—Relative to open shop propaganda in the public schools. Adopted.

No. 66—Pledging moral support to the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. Adopted.

No. 67—Condemning Citizens' Military Training Camps and kindred institutions. Non-concurrence.

No. 68—Favoring the establishment of a Political Labor Party. Non-concurrence.

No. 69—Urging a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Adopted as amended.

No. 70—Urging patronage for union-made cigars. Adopted.

No. 72—Protesting against the granting of a license to Jerome Detective Agency. Adopted.

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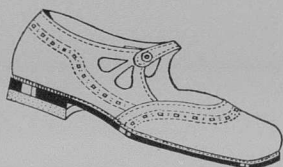
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Charles P. Miller of the butchers, John Harris of the carpenters.

Brown & Kennedy, florists, at present located on Valencia street, sent a communication to the Labor Council last Friday night in which it was declared that rumors to the effect that this firm owned the building at present being built on the corner of Sixteenth and Valencia streets belongs to them was untrue, and that they had always insisted upon union labor in all of their activities. The firm has nothing whatever to do with the construction of this building and has always been fair to organized labor.

The Upholsterers' Union is still on strike against two San Francisco firms, and at the last meeting of the Council the matter of arranging a conference was referred to the secretary with instructions to bring about such a meeting if that be found possible. These two shops are the only ones at present opposing the efforts of the organization for strictly union conditions in this city.

Two new organizations were seated in the Labor Council at its last meeting, namely the Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The matter of the gas tax amendment will come up tonight in the report of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council, and the report is not in harmony with the action of the State Federation of Labor in this regard.

Declaring that increasing importations of foreign steel, the product of cheap labor, are a menace to the local industry, Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 6 has requested the San Francisco Labor Council to appeal to the Board of Supervisors to adopt remedial measures to protect the workers and their industry. Over 21,000 tons of

imported steel are brought to the Pacific Coast monthly, it is claimed. This steel is said to be an inferior grade, all of which could be supplied by the local industry.

T. H. O'Callaghan has been received as a delegate to the Labor Council from Chauffeurs' Union No. 265. He is succeeding J. Syme, who has withdrawn from the union.

At the quarterly meeting of Plumbers' Union No. 442, two candidates were initiated and four were admitted on transfer cards, reports Secretary William Butler. Sick benefits were paid to the amount of \$25.

The striking mine workers of West Virginia have communicated with the Labor Council, seeking the financial aid of the affiliated unions. The miners face another winter during their prolonged walkout.

Seeking to divert any government expenditure for a new San Francisco federal building until a marine hospital is erected to replace the antiquated building now at Fourteenth avenue and Lake street, a campaign for that purpose has been inaugurated by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The present marine hospital, which was erected over thirty years ago, is inadequate and lacks modern accommodations, it is asserted by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. A bill introduced by the late Congressman Julius Kahn to replace the dilapidated building was approved by Congress several years ago, but the necessary funds for its construction have never been appropriated. Congress has now appropriated \$100,000,000 to be allotted among all of the state for government buildings. Although an effort has been made to secure the share to be awarded to San Francisco for the construction of an additional federal building, the union, with the support of the State Federation of Labor, will

urge senators and congressmen from California to obtain precedence for the marine hospital. The manner in which the money will be expended is up to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To secure favorable legislation for their trade, a joint committee will be selected by the executive boards of the Master Barbers' Association and the Barbers' Union, it is reported by Stanley Roman, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 448. This committee will attend the approaching legislative session at Sacramento. The barbers are seeking to protect their craft from infringement by the beauty culturists. They are also anxious to pass sanitation and license laws similar to those that exist in other states.

CLOTHING WANTED FOR MINERS.

The miners in Northern West Virginia are still striking against the coal operators, who abrogated their contract and seek to destroy the Miners' Union. San Francisco trade unionists may assist these miners by donating clothing and shoes, as last two winters. The families of the strikers are in great need, and articles donated for this cause should be sent to the Labor Council, which will forward same to the proper authorities of the mine workers. We hope that a sufficient number of articles will be donated so that a case may be forwarded to the miners before the winter sets in.

VICTORY FOR LABOR PRESS

When the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the low court and ordered Teapot Dome, the great naval oil reserve, given back to the government, the labor press of America scored a victory that ranks with the most important in its eventful history. The court ordered the Mammoth Oil Company, Harry Sinclair's organization, to get off the government land and ordered an accounting of all oil already taken from the ground. Through International Labor News Service, owned and operated by the legitimate trade union publications of America, the labor papers of the country opened the fight against the policy of the then Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, who was accused of giving away, right and left, the naval oil reserves, the last proved undeveloped oil deposits. Week after week the mess was exposed. A senatorial investigation ensued, followed by court proceedings, which seemed at times to drag interminably. The government met with reverses, but under the lash of public opinion, kept on. The court decision now rendered declares the Sinclair lease fraudulent and sustains the assertions made repeatedly by the labor press of the country.

It is unlikely that this decision will mark the end of the case, but whatever may happen, the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals cannot be forgotten and it is the most severe blow yet dealt at the squandering of the naval oil reserves, property of the people. It speaks scathingly of the doings of Albert B. Fall, who was a cabinet member with Harry Daugherty, himself on trial on charges of criminal conduct.

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